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Applicant: GÜNTHER SEJKORA, ET AL
(CONTINUATION OF INT'L. APPLN. PCT/EP00/03571)

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Luminaire

The present invention relates to a luminaire having an optical element with a microprism structure for restricting the exit angle of light beams out of the luminaire in accordance with the preamble of claim 1, 10 or 12.

By means of optical elements of the kind mentioned above it is intended to be attained that the exit angle of light beams out of the luminaire is restricted, i.e. is smaller than a predetermined limit exit angle, in order to reduce dazzling for the observer. Further, such an optical element effects also a mechanical protection of the luminaire and in particular of the lamp in the interior of the luminaire.

Such an optical element is known for example from Austrian Patent AT-B-403, 403. As is shown in Figure 1, the known optical element has on its side towards the lamp of the luminaire pyramid-like profilings 2, so-called microprisms, arranged in rows and columns, which are formed as truncated pyramids starting from a plate-like core 3 and having an upper boundary surface (light entry surface) parallel to the base surface (light exit surface) of the core 3. The entire optical element 1 is completely of a glass clear or transparent material.

A further optical element of the kind mentioned in the introduction is disclosed for example in WO 97/36131. As shown in Figure 2, the known luminaire 4 has a lamp 5, such as for example a fluorescent tube or the like, a reflector housing 6 surrounding the lamp 5, and an optical element 1. The optical element 1 is likewise of a plate-like core 3 of transparent material which on one side is occupied by microprisms 2 which with the formation of furrows 7 - starting from their roots - taper, whereby the

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5 which forms the light exit surface.

brightness distribution of the light over the optical element is however not uniform, since in the vicinity of the lamp more light beams enter into the optical element than for example in the edge regions of the optical element. Although the lamp cannot be directly recognized through the optical element, due to the greater brightness its position can at least be sensed by the observer.

20 95/12782, to couple light from a lamp from the side into a light conductor element, which transports the light primarily parallel to its light exit surface. On the light exit surface of the light conductor element there is applied a microprism structure which on the one hand makes
25 possible a coupling out of the light out of the light conductor and on the other hand restricts the exit angle of the illumination arrangement. Attention is, however, drawn to the fact that the illumination arrangement described in WO 95/12782 is a background illumination for
30 displays or other screens and is not entirely suitable for room illumination.

35 luminaire with which the exit angle of the light beams is
restricted for the purpose of anti-dazzling and at the
same time in a simple manner and in particular without the

5 In accordance with a first aspect of the invention this object is achieved by means of a luminaire having the features of claim 1.

Preferably the inner side of the reflector is formed to be diffusely reflecting, in order to further increase the effect of uniform distribution of the light beams.

In accordance with a second aspect of the invention, the above object is achieved by means of a luminaire having the features of claim 10.

35 The inner side of the reflector surrounding the elongate lamp is formed to be reflecting in a mirror-like manner,

and the microprisms of the optical element have an elongate structure (longitudinal structure) and they extend transversely to the lamp or to the longitudinal axis of the lamp. With a luminaire arrangement constructed in such a manner the reflector deflects the light transversely to the lamp longitudinal axis and provides in this direction for a uniform brightness distribution and anti-dazzling effect, and the microprism structure of the optical element provides for an anti-dazzling effect parallel to the longitudinal axis of the lamp.

In accordance with a third aspect of the present invention, the above object is achieved by means of a luminaire having the features of claim 12.

The luminaire in accordance with the invention has in total two optical elements which are similarly constructed and the microprisms of which have in each case an elongate structure. The second optical element is arranged parallel to the first optical element, the microprisms of the second optical element running transversely to the microprisms of the first optical element, i.e. the two optical elements are with reference to the direction of extension of their microprisms, rotated by 90° one to the other. By means of this construction the same anti-dazzling effect is attained as with a single optical element the microprisms of which are arranged in a raster or matrix manner, but the manufacture of optical elements having a longitudinal structure is simpler and therefore also more economical than the manufacture of optical elements having a crossing structure.

Further advantageous configurations and developments of the present invention are the subject of the subclaims.

The invention will be described below in more detail with reference to various preferred exemplary embodiments and

with reference to the accompanying drawings, which show:-

- Fig. 1 a known optical element in a perspective representation, seen from the lamp of the luminaire;
- Fig. 2 a known luminaire arrangement in section;
- Fig. 3 a first exemplary embodiment of the luminaire according to the present invention, in a schematic perspective illustration from the viewpoint of the observer;
- Fig. 4 an optical element, in a perspective representation from the viewpoint of the lamp of the luminaire, which can be put to use in a luminaire in accordance to the invention;
- Fig. 5 a second exemplary embodiment of the luminaire in accordance with the present invention, in a schematic perspective illustration from the viewpoint of the observer; and
- Fig. 6 a third exemplary embodiment of the luminaire in accordance with the present invention, in a schematic perspective illustration from the viewpoint of the observer.

In Figures 3, 5 and 6 there are schematically illustrated three preferred exemplary embodiments of the luminaires in accordance with the invention. The optical elements put to use in these luminaires are shown in Figures 1 and 4.

The first exemplary embodiment in accordance with Figure 3 shows a luminaire 10 having two elongate lamps 11, such as for example fluorescent tubes. The lamps 11 are surrounded by a corresponding reflector 12, which has at its lower

side an emission opening 13. The reflector 12 may either itself serve as a housing of the luminaire or be arranged and mounted in a corresponding (not shown) luminaire housing. In or before the emission opening 13 of the reflector 12 an optical element 14 is emplaced, which in substance corresponds to the known element illustrated in Figure 1.

The optical element 14 arranged in or before the emission opening 13 serves for the deflection of light beams 15 entering thereinto and again emerging therefrom, such that their exit angle is restricted, i.e. is smaller than a predetermined limit exit angle of about 60-70°. For this purpose the optical element 14 has a plate-like core 16 of transparent material, such as for example acrylic glass, which is occupied on one side with microprisms 17 which, with the formation of furrows 18 - starting from their roots - taper, whereby the entirety of the microprism outer surfaces form the light entry surface and the other side of the core 17 forms the light exit surface. In the first exemplary embodiment of Figure 3, the microprisms 17 are arranged matrix-like in rows and columns (crossing structure).

Alternatively, it is also conceivable to install the optical element ~~14~~ in the luminaire 10 the other way round. In this case, the entirety of the microprism outer surfaces forms the light exit surface and the other side of the core 17 forms the light exit surface.

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The lamps 11 are arranged laterally offset with reference to the emission opening 13 or the optical element 14. Further, the reflector 12 is so arranged and shaped with the regard to the lamps 11 that the light beams 15 emitted from the lamps 11 cannot be directly emitted through the emission opening 13, i.e. in substance only light beams 15 reflected at the reflector 12 can leave the emission

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opening 13 through the optical element 14. Preferably the inner side of the reflector 12 is formed to be diffusely reflecting, such as for example being painted white or coated with highly reflective Teflon.

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The construction of optical element 14 with the microprism structure 17 brings about, in known manner, an anti-dazzling effect of the light beams for the observer, i.e. a restriction of the exit angle of the light beams 15 out of the luminaire 10. In that no or virtually no light beams are emitted directly from the lamps 11 through the optical element 14, but in substance only light beams 15 reflected at the inner side of the reflector 12 couple into the optical element 14 and then leave this element downwardly, there is achieved a uniform or at least virtually uniform illumination of the entire surface of the optical element 14. This effect is further promoted by means of a diffusely reflecting inner side of the reflector.

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Instead of the employment of two elongate fluorescent tubes 11, as shown in Figure 3, it is just as possible to provide an annular fluorescent tube 11 outside of a corresponding emission opening 13 of the reflector 12. Further, other arbitrary lamp shapes and kinds are naturally conceivable for employment in the luminaire 10 in accordance to the present invention. The same applies also for the exemplary embodiments described below.

A second exemplary embodiment of a luminaire 10 will now be described with reference to Figures 4 and 5. The second exemplary embodiment differs from the first exemplary embodiment in that in total two optical elements 14-1 and 14-2 are arranged in or before the emission opening 13 of the reflector 12. Otherwise, the construction of the luminaire 10, i.e. in particular the arrangement of the lamps 11 and of the reflector 12, corresponds to that of

the first exemplary embodiment.

Both optical elements 14-1, 14-2 of the luminaire 10 are constructed in accordance with Figure 4. In contrast to the optical element in accordance with Figure 1 having a microprism structure 17 arranged in a matrix-like manner, the microprisms 17 of this exemplary embodiment have an elongate structure. In other words, the microprisms extend, in one direction of extension of the optical element, over in substance the entire length of the optical element 10 (longitudinal structure), whilst in the other direction they are arranged one after another. By means of the elongate microprisms 17 there is attained a transverse anti-dazzling effect, perpendicular to the direction of extension of the microprisms 17. Thus, if one arranges two such optical elements 14-1, 14-2 having longitudinal structures in parallel one above another, the direction of extension of the microprisms 17 of one optical element 14-1 being rotated by 90° with respect to the direction of extension of the microprisms 17 of the other optical element 14-2, i.e. the microprisms of the first optical element 14-1 run transversely to the microprisms of the second optical element 14-2, one achieves the same effect as with a single optical element 14 having crossing structure. However, the manufacture of the optical elements 14-1, 14-2 having longitudinal structure is simpler and therefore more economical than the manufacture of the optical elements 14 having crossing structure.

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In the exemplary embodiment of Figure 5, the first optical element 14-1 is so arranged that the elongate microprisms 17 are directed parallel to the longitudinal axis of the lamps 11, while the direction of extension of the microprisms 17 of the second optical element 14-2 runs transversely to the longitudinal axis of the lamps 11. The optical elements 14-2 and 14-1 may, just as well, be

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With reference to Figure 6 there will now be described a third exemplary embodiment of a luminaire 10 in accordance

with the present invention.

An elongate lamp 11, for example a fluorescent tube, is surrounded by a corresponding, likewise elongate reflector 12 or reflector housing. The reflector 12 has at his lower side an emission opening 13, which is closed with an optical element 14-1. The optical element 14-1 corresponds to the configuration shown in Figure 4; that is, it has in particular a longitudinal structure of the microprisms 17. The optical element 14-1 is, as shown in Figure 6, so directed that the microprisms 17 run transversely to the longitudinal axis of the lamp 11.

In contrast to the two exemplary embodiments above, here the inner side of the reflector 12 is formed to be mirror-reflecting, and the lamp 11 is not laterally offset but arranged in the middle over the optical element 14-1. Despite this, also in this case there can be achieved a uniform illumination of the optical element 14-1 and an anti-dazzling effect of the light beams, i.e. a restriction of the exit angle of the light beams out of the luminaire 10, since the mirror-reflecting inner surface of the reflector 12 deflects the light transversely to the longitudinal axis of the lamp 11 and therefore provides in this direction both for an anti-dazzling effect and also for a uniform illumination, the optical element 14-1 provides, due to the longitudinal structure of the microprisms 17 transversely to the longitudinal axis of the lamp, for an anti-dazzling effect parallel to the longitudinal axis of the lamp, and a uniform illumination parallel to the longitudinal of the lamp is automatically provided due to the elongate form of the lamp.

As in the case of the first exemplary embodiment, also with the luminaires 10 in accordance with the second and third embodiments, the optical elements 14-1, 14-2 may be

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so arranged before or in the emission opening 13 of the luminaire 10 that either the entirety of the microprism outer surfaces forms the light entry surface and the other side of the core forms the light exit surface, or vice versa.

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